AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Cancelled).

2. (Currently Amended): A method of ~~preventing or~~ treating a disease of a mammal, wherein at least one symptom of the disease is mediated at least in part by the binding of an effector molecule to a DC-Specific ICAM-Grabbing Nonintegrin (DC-SIGN) receptor of the mammal to be treated, ~~wherein the method comprises administering to the mammal an amount of a DC-SIGN blocker sufficient to substantially inhibit the binding of the effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor to thereby prevent or treat the disease~~ the method comprising:

administering to the mammal a molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor;

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the effector molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor; and

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of the effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor by greater than 80% to thereby treat the disease of the mammal.

3-9 (Cancelled).

10. (Currently Amended): A method of ~~preventing or~~ treating a viral infection of a mammal, wherein the viral infection is mediated at least in part by the binding of a viral effector molecule to a DC-SIGN receptor of the mammal to be treated, ~~wherein the method comprises administering to the mammal an amount of a DC-SIGN blocker sufficient to substantially inhibit the binding of the viral effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor to thereby prevent or treat the viral infection~~ the method comprising:

administering to the mammal a molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor;

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the viral effector molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor; and

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of the viral effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor by greater than 80% to thereby treat the viral infection of the mammal.

11. (Original): The method of claim 10, wherein the viral effector molecule is a molecular constituent of the viral envelope.

12. (Original): The method of claim 11, wherein the molecular constituent of the viral envelope is an envelope glycoprotein.

13-23 (Cancelled).

24. (Currently Amended): ~~The method of claim 10, wherein the viral infection is a CMV infection and the viral effector molecule is a CMV effector molecule.~~

A method of treating a cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection of a mammal, wherein the infection is mediated at least in part by the binding of a CMV effector molecule on the CMV virus to a DC-SIGN receptor of the mammal to be treated, the method comprising:

administering to the mammal a molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor;

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of the CMV virus effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor by greater than 80% to thereby treat the CMV virus infection.

25. (Original): The method of claim 24, wherein the mammal is a human.

26. (Original): The method of claim 24, wherein the CMV effector molecule is a molecular constituent of the CMV envelope.

27. (Original): The method of claim 26, wherein the molecular constituent of the CMV envelope is a CMV envelope glycoprotein.

28. (Original): The method of claim 27, wherein the CMV envelope glycoprotein is CMV envelope glycoprotein B.

29. (Currently Amended): The method of claim 24, wherein the ~~DC-SIGN blocker~~ molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the CMV effector molecule, wherein the binding moiety specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor.

30. (Currently Amended): The method of claim 28, wherein the ~~DC-SIGN blocker~~ molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the CMV envelope glycoprotein B, wherein the binding moiety specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor.

31. (Withdrawn-currently amended): The method of claim 30, wherein the ~~DC-SIGN blocker~~ molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a recombinantly produced protein.

32. (Withdrawn-currently amended): The method of claim 24, wherein the ~~DC-SIGN blocker~~ molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is an antibody.

33. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 32, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

34. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 33, wherein the mammal is a human and the monoclonal antibody is humanized.

35. (Cancelled).

36. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 33, wherein the monoclonal antibody is Mab 1B10.2.6.

37-39 (Cancelled).

40. (Currently Amended): A method of ~~preventing or~~ treating ~~an Ebola,~~ a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) ~~or SIV~~ infection of a human ~~or a simian~~, ~~wherein the method comprises administering to the human or simian an amount of a DC-SIGN blocker sufficient to substantially inhibit the binding of Ebola, HIV or SIV to the DC-SIGN receptor present on dendritic cells of the human or simian to thereby prevent or treat the Ebola, HIV or SIV infection.~~ the method comprising:

administering to the human a molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor;

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the CMV envelope glycoprotein B that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor; and

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of the HIV gp120 to the DC-SIGN receptor by greater than 80% to thereby treat the HIV infection of the human.

41-80 (Cancelled).

81. (New): The method of claim 24, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a mannosylated molecule.

82. (New): The method of claim 81, wherein the mannosylated molecule is mannan.

83. (New): The method of claim 27, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a mannosylated molecule.

84. (New): The method of claim 83, wherein the mannosylated molecule is mannan.

85. (New): The method of claim 28, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a mannosylated molecule.

86. (New): The method of claim 85, wherein the mannosylated molecule is mannan.

87. (New): A method of inhibiting the binding of a disease effector molecule to a cell of a mammal that expresses the (DC-SIGN) receptor, the method comprising:

administering to the mammal a molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor;

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the effector molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor; and

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of the effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor by greater than 80% to thereby inhibit the binding of the disease effector molecule to the cell of the mammal.

88. (New): A method of inhibiting entry of a virus into a cell of a mammal that expresses a DC-SIGN receptor, wherein entry of the virus into the cell of the mammal is mediated at least in part by binding of a virus effector molecule on the virus to the DC-SIGN receptor on the cell of the mammal, the method comprising:

administering to the mammal a molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor;

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the viral effector molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor; and

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of the viral effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor by greater than 80% to thereby inhibit entry of the virus into the cell.

89. (New): The method of claim 88, wherein the viral effector molecule is a molecular constituent of the viral envelope.

90. (New): The method of claim 89, wherein the molecular constituent of the viral envelope is an envelope glycoprotein.

91. (New): A method of inhibiting entry of a CMV virus into a cell of a mammal that expresses a DC-SIGN receptor, wherein entry of the CMV virus into the cell of the mammal is mediated at least in part by binding of a CMV virus effector molecule on the CMV virus to the DC-SIGN receptor on the cell of the mammal, the method comprising:

administering to the mammal a molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor;

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of the CMV virus effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor by greater than 80% to thereby inhibit entry of the CMV virus into the cell.

92. (New): The method of claim 91, wherein the mammal is a human.

93. (New): The method of claim 91, wherein the CMV effector molecule is a molecular constituent of the CMV envelope.

94. (New): The method of claim 93, wherein the molecular constituent of the CMV envelope is a CMV envelope glycoprotein.

95. (New): The method of claim 94, wherein the CMV envelope glycoprotein is CMV envelope glycoprotein B.

96. (New): The method of claim 91, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the CMV effector molecule, wherein the binding moiety specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor.

97. (New): The method of claim 95, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the CMV envelope glycoprotein B, wherein the binding moiety specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor.

98. (New): The method of claim 97, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a recombinantly produced protein.

99. (New): The method of claim 91, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is an antibody.

100. (New): The method of 99, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

101. (New): The method of claim 100, wherein the mammal is a human and the monoclonal antibody is humanized.

102. (New): The method of claim 100, wherein the monoclonal antibody is Mab 1B10.2.6.

103. (New): A method of inhibiting entry of an HIV virus into a cell of a human that expresses a DC-SIGN receptor, wherein entry of the HIV virus into the cell of the human is mediated at least in part by binding of the HIV gp120 on the HIV virus to the DC-SIGN receptor on the cell of the mammal, the method comprising:

administering to the human a molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor;

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the CMV envelope glycoprotein B that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor; and

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of the CMV virus effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor by greater than 80% to thereby inhibiting entry of the CMV virus into the cell.

104. (New): The method of claim 91, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a mannosylated molecule.

105. (New): The method of claim 104, wherein the mannosylated molecule is mannan.

106. (New): The method of claim 94, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a mannosylated molecule.

107. (New): The method of claim 106, wherein the mannosylated molecule is mannan.

108. (New): The method of claim 95, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a mannosylated molecule.

109. (New): The method of claim 108, wherein the mannosylated molecule is mannan.

110. (New): The method of claim 36, wherein Mab 1B10.2.6 is produced by hybridoma 1B10.2.6, deposited at the C.N.C.M. on November 7, 2002, under the accession number I-2951.

111. (New): The method of claim 102, wherein Mab 1B10.2.6 is produced by hybridoma 1B10.2.6, deposited at the C.N.C.M. on November 7, 2002, under the accession number I-2951.

112. (New): The method of claim 96, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the CMV envelope glycoprotein B, wherein the binding moiety specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor.

113. (New): A method of inhibiting the binding of a disease effector molecule to a cell of a mammal that expresses the (DC-SIGN) receptor, the method comprising:

administering to the mammal a molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor;

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of a second effector molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor; and

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of the effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor by greater than 80% to thereby inhibit the binding of the disease effector molecule to the cell of the mammal.

114. (New): A method of inhibiting entry of a virus into a cell of a mammal that expresses a DC-SIGN receptor, wherein entry of the virus into the cell of the mammal is mediated at least in part by binding of a virus effector molecule on the virus to the DC-SIGN receptor on the cell of the mammal, the method comprising:

administering to the mammal a molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor;

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of a second viral effector molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor; and

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of the viral effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor by greater than 80% to thereby inhibit entry of the virus into the cell.

115. (New): A method of treating a viral infection of a mammal, wherein the infection is mediated at least in part by the binding of a CMV effector molecule on the CMV virus to a DC-SIGN receptor of the mammal to be treated, the method comprising:

administering to the mammal molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor;

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of a second viral effector molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor; and

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of the CMV virus effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor by greater than 80% to thereby treat the CMV virus infection.